



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels.

Consul Baehr reports, January 16 and 22, as follows:

Week ended January 6, 1906: Two bills of health issued for vessels bound for the United States; crew, 56.

Week ended January 13, 1906: Four bills of health issued for vessels bound for the United States; crew, 112. No passengers.

The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness. No quarantinable diseases reported at this port during the past two weeks.

Week ended January 20, 1906: Six bills of health issued for vessels bound for the United States with 252 crew. No passengers for the United States, but 6 in transit for Manzanillo, Cuba, and 1 for Habana, Cuba.

The sanitary conditions of these vessels were reported good; no sickness.

No quarantinable diseases reported at this port during the week.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Dengue fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, January 22, and February 1, as follows:

Week ended January 20, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	28
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,213
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	553
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	6
Health certificates issued for New Orleans, Mobile, and Florida	413

During the week 2 fatal cases of yellow fever were reported.

The statistics of prevailing infectious diseases for the first ten days of January show that 80 cases of dengue remain under treatment.

Total number of cases reported in Habana from October, 1905, inclusive, 159; deaths, 7.

FEBRUARY 1.

Two new cases yellow fever reported. One confirmed January 30; one January 31.

Report from Mantanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Núñez reports, January 23, as follows:

Week ended January 20, 1906: Bills of health granted to 5 vessels leaving this port for the United States, all in good sanitary condition.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessel to destroy mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 7, as follows:

Week ended January 13, 1906: Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been re-

ported. At the request of the vessel's agents, the Cuban steamship *Julia*, bound from Habana to San Juan, P. R., was fumigated to kill mosquitoes. This was noted in detail on the bill of health.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, December 25, 1905, and January 1, 1906, as follows:

Week ended December 24, 1905:

Present officially estimated population 60,000.

Mortality from all causes 52, including yellow fever 8, and 2 from smallpox.

Two bills of health were issued during the week. December 19 the Chilean steamship *Tucapel* from Chilean and Peruvian ports was dispatched for Ancon with 13 passengers from here; 4 passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. The passengers were all examined; also 34 pieces of baggage. One certificate of immunity was issued. Vessel fumigated. December 23 the German steamship *Luxor* cleared for San Francisco with 2 passengers from here for that port. Vessel fumigated.

During the last week there have been several new cases of yellow fever in this port, for which reason the superior board of health declared on the 19th ultimo that yellow fever exists here in epidemic form. The board of health has taken all the precautions necessary to combat the epidemic.

The steamships for Ancon anchor at about 1,000 meters from the center of this city to avoid being invaded by infected *Stegomyia*.

Week ended December 31, 1905:

Mortality from all causes 63, including yellow fever 7, and 7 from smallpox.

Three bills of health were issued during the week. December 26 the British yacht *Cavalier* from ports south cleared for Ancon with 8 passengers from here. Passengers were examined; also 40 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated. December 29 the British steamship *Guatemala* from ports south cleared for Ancon with 11 passengers from here; 18 passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine. Passengers were all examined; also 46 pieces of baggage. Vessel fumigated, and 5 certificates of immunity were issued. December 30 the British steamship *Manavi* was dispatched for Ancon. No passengers from here for that port. Vessel not fumigated.

The epidemic of yellow fever continues here without any noticeable increase. The proportion of mortality is 19 per cent. At the present time there are in the pesthouse 20 cases.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Status of cholera in Russia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, January 11 and 17, as follows:

Russia.—During the week ended December 30 there were registered in the government district of Lomza 5 fresh cases of cholera (with 2